

Remember, that a vote for Halden is a vote to encourage the yankees to continue the war.



# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

## The Army Vote.

The voice of the army is spoken, outright, vehement, unequivocal. It speaks to the whole State, and carries the weight of a potent and convincing influence.

The soldiers of North Carolina have voted as they fight—solidly and successfully, on the side of honor, loyalty and patriotism. It is the clearest and most triumphant vindication of the State before the nation that could have been made—more resolute, with more than the light of their heroic achievements in battle. It effaces the blur upon her page, and restores the volume, all white and pure.

And now to the people of North Carolina at home, this voice has been spoken. It is an appeal to you, men of Guilford, Greene, Wayne, Johnston, and all other counties of the State. Already the appeal has been made to you from out their prison vaults by our captives in the hands of the enemy. With one pen they have besought you to spare them the obloquy of Mr. Holden's election. And they are your sons, brothers, relatives and friends. But Mr. Holden and Mr. Pennington, Mr. R. P. Dick, Mr. Settle, Mr. James H. Everett, Mr. Ed. Patrick and Major Wm. Smith say no—we heed not the appeal—we care not for the army—come, let us elect the agitators—let us continue to stir the agitation, no matter how pernicious.

And then the soldiers in the field, in the trenches, who have to vote under the protection of mounds of earth, between whom and a deadly muzzle of mortar and cannon, rifle and musket, but a few yards intervene—these other sons, brothers, relatives and friends of yours, have made a call upon you which no one can misunderstand. It is a beseeching adjuration from your defenders, who stand between you and a ruthless foe, that you will vote for them, with them, on the side of your country, which they are protecting. Let Mr. Dick, Mr. Patrick, and Mr. Everett and the others heed the warning. It is significant. It ought to be impressive. This vote is not the record of party, nor is it a mere utterance against a personal unpopularity. But it is a solemn declaration from the army—from those most interested—a protest, that while they have been burdened and toiled and worn, wounded, and their brethren slaughtered, yet agitators have crippled their efforts, retarded the effect of their action, and prolonged the sufferings and trials they endure. And this protest tells you that you are known and marked—that a day of retribution is coming—is at hand. Never in the history of elections has a public sentiment been declared so spontaneously and unanimously. They must be *madmen* who persist, in the face of such demonstrations, to reject and oppose it. For these votes mean to be heard and heeded—and this vote means emphatically that agitation must cease. It is the last appeal of *foresight*. Will it be heeded? If it is heeded, Mr. Holden will withdraw immediately. He will make his withdrawal responsive to the voice from the army, and this will be an atonement to the people. For every man there is a *locus penitentie*.

## Mr. Holden's Wrath.

A little spirit from the *Confederate*, is quoted in the *Standard* of yesterday's date, and is made the occasion for quite an unusual display of bluster and wrath by Mr. Holden. Its paternity is erroneously attributed to Col. McKee, the Senior Editor of the *Confederate*. The Junior Editor, or "cypher" as Mr. Holden, borrowing the low wit of J. T. Leach and Frank I. Wilson, terms him, is responsible for what of sin or blame the article contains. But as he comes in for but a small share in the long tirade of bitter personal abuse which has been heaped upon an excuse to fulminate, he will only allude to that portion concerning himself.

Mr. Holden has never lost an opportunity of speaking disparagingly of every "secessionist," "destroyer" or "Vance man," who had himself stayed out of the war, or had procured "shade offices" for his sons and relatives; and no terms he could employ were harsh enough for his censure of such conduct. His own course in this respect was therefore a legitimate subject for retort, and we availed ourselves of it.

We had no design or purpose, nor can our article be tortured to convey the impression that we meant to allude disrespectfully or disparagingly in any way, to Mr. Holden's son, who is a most exemplary young gentleman, and worthy of the high encomiums his father bestows upon him. But it is a notorious fact, and admitted in the article of Mr. Holden himself, that he had been in the army, had acted gallantly, and from a partial military education, was qualified to be of more service in the army than at home, which is the acknowledged test. He was captured at Roanoke Island, and on being released from his parole, on the re-organization of his regiment was a candidate for Captain of the company in which he held a lieutenancy. He was defeated, and did not go in at all.

Mr. Holden says he is out by a legal exemption, being a printer, officer in the Home Guard, &c., and that he needed him in his office and could not well get along without him. The validity of his exemption is not in question; that is conceded. But, so are the exemptions of other gentlemen's sons, against whom Mr. Holden has inveighed so vehemently for "getting into shade offices." If his son had been elected captain, we presume he would have gone; and Mr. Holden would have "gotten along without him." And if he had the right to arraign other men and their sons for staying out under legal exemp-

tions, surely he had no right to expect that his case, precisely similar, would be free from criticism in this respect. This is all we did.

Mr. Holden asks why we do not go to the war. Our excuse is as valid as that which he renders for himself. Like him, we are an Editor, and have been for sixteen years. We are over fifty years of age, and he was hardly forty-five at the commencement of the war. And he is fully as able-bodied a man as we are, and pledged himself—the last man—to the State, when he voted for the ordinance of secession.

We have been editing a paper in this city for sixteen years, and have never published a line personally disrespectful to Mr. Holden, or allowed any correspondent to do so through our columns. While, on the contrary, he has, on several occasions, gone out of his way, without provocation, to attack us violently and individually; and has allowed a blackguard to make a gross personal assault upon us through the *Standard*, in the use of coarse, vulgar language unbecoming any respectable newspaper. We shall never degrade ourselves by imitating his example in either respect.

We now close this article by copying the piece that has so excited Mr. Holden's ire; in order that all may see that there was nothing said but what is entirely legitimate in this controversy; and also that it may be seen that it has been used as a mere pretext for issuing the violent and belittling article he has based upon it. Here is the article from the *Confederate*:

Remember, sick and wounded soldiers, that Mr. Holden has not only kept out of the army himself, but has kept out a stout, able-bodied son, and everybody else he could. And yet he has the impudence to call himself the soldier's friend—*Confederate*.

"And now, Col. McKee, if you want anything out of me, wear a blue coat and fight our battles."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 29th.

Mr. Holden makes this a part of an article filled with abuse and misrepresentation of the person to whom the above is addressed. Mr. Holden had a very significant intimation from Col. McKee a few days ago, how he could atone for some of the injuries he has done to him, less public than the bluster he parades. But Col. McKee does not intend, however the future may turn out, that Mr. Holden shall shut him anywhere in the wrong.

Col. McKee did not write the article about the son of Mr. Holden, and would not have written it, for he has nothing to do with the young man. He never saw it until after it was published. But Mr. Holden has no right to complain of it, for he has persistently provoked this kind of argument. And Col. McKee disavows most emphatically, and he appeals to his intelligent readers for the truth of his statement, that he has never alluded to the family of Mr. Holden but with respect. Indeed, when Mr. Holden's was an afflicted family, Col. McKee forbore to urge against him precautionary measures, until pressed to do so by public necessity; and when he alluded to a semological electioneering trick of Mr. Holden's friends in an upper county, there was a bare allusion to the disease in his household, made necessary in response to Col. McKee's letter to the family of Mr. Holden a proper respect, and he is incapable of saying anything to aggravate or injure any lady.

The whole wrong of these personalities is with Mr. Holden. He assailed us personally in 1858, with epithets and abuse. In the very beginning of this campaign, he associated himself with the notorious Dr. Leach in the infamous publication of the still more infamous George N. Sanders slander; and if the public will recur to all our articles, they will find that all which savors of personality, are in retort for these from the *Standard*.

He slandered our integrity, accused our courage in the field, made us responsible for a slaughter in which we were the victims, not the priests; converted our honors into disgrace and induced our character and conduct as a soldier. We have letters from General Longstreet, Hill, Early and Rodde, Colonel Garrett and Captain Robinson, to give the lie to his accusations; but we have rested quiet.

He has accused us of hating the people and being hated by them. And he has taunted and ridiculed us. But enough, the public is not the place at which to deposit these grievances.

We have stated, a few days back, to Mr. Holden, how he can do us justice and avoid a law suit. Let him speak in reply, but not quite so loud. About some things there is a safety in secrecy.

The article of the *Progress* of the 29th, headed "The Election Yesterday," is a gross insult to all the officers who superintended the election, and to the soldiers who voted, as well as those who refrained. It charges the one with undue influence and oppression, and the other with slavery and cowardice.

How long are men in the discharge of duty to sit down, guilty under these accusations? What will the friends of the officers and soldiers say throughout the State? They will say that these traducers ought to go in the army—or to the Yankees. It is time for these insults to cease.

Several gentlemen have sent us specimens of the Holden "yellow" and "buff" tickets, scattered over the State. The people may spot every "folded" yellow ticket as certainly for Holden—and thus the deception intended to be practised by his deserting the "pure white, emblem of innocence" will be effectually known. Let every Vance man vote an open ticket.

## Election Returns.

The *Progress* affects to have heard scarce any returns from the election for Governor. It would keep the people in ignorance. Press dispatches and private dispatches, giving the votes in Virginia and at various places in North Carolina, reached here in time for all the newspapers of the town of yesterday, and were made public, footing up Gov. Vance's majority in the army to 8,700. Why did the *Progress* withhold this news?

## At His Old Tricks.

The propensity of Mr. Holden to apply epithets to his opponents, and false epithets, is a propensity grown by cultivation, and has become a habit by persistent practice. He has now discovered, that "Danaus" McKee is a monarchist at heart, and an enemy to popular Government. With equal facility he reached, at different periods of his life, to the conclusion, and enunciated with equal emphasis:

That Henry Clay was a gambler, perjurer and murderer. Yet afterwards wrote that he was an honest man.

That Mr. Badger was more unscrupulous than Lewis Cass, a dan oligarch and a drivel. Yet afterwards wrote his eulogy on Mr. Badger.

That Wm. A. Graham was a demagogue, and afraid to meet Mr. Jas. B. Shepard. Yet afterwards wrote that he abused Gov. Graham for "party ends."

That John A. Gilmer was an abolitionist.

That E. G. Reade was a demagogue who had dishonored his State. That Charles Manly was a demagogue. That N. P. Boyden was an associate of Turk and Giddings, whom it were a shame to call patriot. That Alfred Decker was an ignorant who could not talk a single language. With similar epithets he has abused Gov. Ellis, W. W. Avery, Gov. Clarke, Gov. Bragg, and now from week to week he stigmatizes Gov. Vance as a blaspheemer and liar.

Mr. W. W. Holden, in his estimation, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot.

This is matter of opinion with Mr. Holden, in which he has the enjoyment of a solitary indulgence. We leave him to his gratification.

## Major Mallett.

It is known that the Senate failed to confirm the nomination of this officer to be Colonel of Conscription. This nomination was made by the late Secretary of War, as he supposed in conformity with the law—his intention being to promote Major Mallett for meritorious service. But it was discovered by the Senate, that there was no authority for such promotion, as under the law of Congress, Major is the highest rank for officers having command of camps of instruction; and accordingly Major Mallett's promotion fails, as also that of many other excellent officers similarly situated. That Major Mallett is held in high appreciation by the Department at Richmond, is fully shown in the letter of Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, addressed to Major Mallett, which we herewith present:

RICHMOND, VA. July 23, 1864.  
MAJOR PETER MALLETT, A. G. & P. A. C. S.  
Major: It is not supposed by the Department, nor can it be justly believed by any one else, that the failure to confirm your nomination by the Senate at its late session at Colonel, proceeded from any dissatisfaction with you or any want of decided appreciation of your past meritorious service in conscript duty, but simply from the opinion that no predecessor had exceeded his powers in appointing Colonels in the Provisional army for such service. It resulted from a different construction of law and authority merely, and you now hold the highest rank, that of Major, that the law allows to be conferred on commanders of camps.

The Department finds satisfaction in giving this explanation, as it recognizes cheerfully the fidelity, zeal and ability with which your arduous duties have been performed.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES A. SEDDON,  
Secy. of War.

## The Election.

We receive every day, letters expressing the apprehension of the citizens, that the deserters and Tories, who are increasing in some portions of the State, with a purpose to present themselves in the counties of Randolph, Moore, Yadkin, Forsyth, and other sections, with a view to cast their own votes, and also to control the polls. This apprehension is well-founded—for we see in the *Conservative* of yesterday, the statement that two or three hundred deserters from the enemy the other day, at Petersburg, announced to our men that the Yankee idea was, that if they could take Petersburg and Richmond and elect Holden, they would have the Confederacy where they wanted it. The deserters and Tories propose to do the electing part. But they will fail—as the Yankees will fail to do the taking part. But loyal citizens have a claim upon their government to be secure in the privilege of voting; and we have no doubt that steps are being taken to give security where there may appear to be danger. We advise all true men, no matter who they vote for, to be prepared at the polls to prevent an intrusion on the ballot box by lawless deserters and Tories; and we again enjoy upon the government to take such steps, wherever they have not already been taken, to make the voters secure.

## Margin Tickets.

The *Progress* is welcome to all the MARGIN Mr. Holden can get from his tearing off the blank space from the YELLOW Vance tickets which we sent him, and from printing Mr. Holden on them. We thought Mr. Holden preferred the innocent white. Is he sick that he flings out the "hospital yellow"? In this connection, Mr. Holden may be doing a MARGIN BUSINESS; for, yesterday, a professionally lame soldier came to our office and obtained two sheets of Vance tickets, and with these, he was traced to Mr. Holden's office. Here was a margin for about two hundred Holden tickets—by close "tearing" and Governor Vance says Mr. Holden "goes a TEARING."

Governor Vance certainly used the blasphemous and profane expressions attributed to him.—*Progress*.

Of course it must be so, for the editor of the *Progress*, who was not there, says so, and his witness, Hauser, who is a deserter and has not been in the army since last October, says so, too. Then it must be so, if such evidence is to be credited. But gentlemen who were present and heard Gov. Vance, say it is not true, and the people know which to believe.

## The Vote in the Camps, Hospitals, &c.

We give below the vote for Governor, &c., given by Soldiers at Camp Holmes, the Hospitals and Quartermaster's Office in this city. From this it will be seen that Gov. Vance has received about ten votes to Mr. Holden's one!—And this is about the proportionate vote that will be given by our Soldiers everywhere—TEN TO ONE! Surely this terrible clap of thunder is loud and sharp enough to wake up even Mr. Holden himself, from the infatuated delusion that he has persisted in, that he stood any earthly chance of being elected. But experience keeps a dear school, and stubborn folks will hardly learn at all.

And now our brave defenders—the Soldiers who have suffered, periled and bled, and do still—they have told at the ballot-box their sentiments concerning Mr. Holden and his nefarious schemes—and this sentiment will be re-echoed from the seaboard to the mountains by the people at home, showing the strongest popular condemnation ever visited upon any man in North Carolina. So mote it be—for he richly deserved it.

## THE VOTE.

	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Petigrew Hospital,	67	27
Fair Ground,	64	2
Peace Inst "	45	10
Wayside "	30	2
Camp Holmes,	162	3
Quartermaster's office,	166	2
	474	64

Majority for Vance, 425 maj.

LEGISLATIVE AND SHERIFF VOTE.  
WAYSIDE HOSPITAL—Wake County: Senate—Sion H. Rogers, 3; W. D. Jones, 1; House of Commons—Fowle, 3; Utley, 3; Laws, 3; (Vance ticket.)—Alford, 1; Rogers, 1; Richardson, 1; (Holden ticket.)

For Sheriff—High, 2; Rav, 1; Russ, 1.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL—For Senate.—S. R. Rogers, 8; Jones, 6.

For Commons—Fowle, 7; Laws, 6; Utley, 6; Alford, 5; Rogers, 6; Richardson, 6.

For Sheriff—High, 9; Russ, 4; Rav, 1.

CAMP HOLMES—Senate.—S. H. Rogers, 13; Jones, none.

House of Commons—Fowle, 13; Laws, 13; Utley, 13.

The Holden candidates for the House did not receive a vote.

Sheriff—High, 12; Russ, 1.

## The Madness of a Fanatic?

"The freedom of the ballot-box is gone, so far as the voting of the soldiers are concerned!"—*Progress*, July 29th.

The above is the most wanton insult to the officer and soldiers who voted yesterday, that has yet been uttered. What does it say? That the Surgeons and Officers—gentlemen who are on their honor to do justice and see justice done, are tyrants, oppressors and despots; that the soldiers who voted, are slaves, at the bid of masters, and those who did not vote are cowards, afraid of the whip.

Mr. Pennington, you are wrong. The freedom of election was never more freely exercised. The officers under whose superintendence the election was conducted are gentlemen, of sworn obligations—a part of whose sworn duties is to do equal justice between those under their charge. The soldier, to whom you have alluded in your article, is also a gentleman, but a subordinate and a recognizer of discipline—but he is also a free man and an independent thinker; and when you charge that he has been intimidated to vote, you slander—for he is not afraid of bullets. When you charge that he is afraid to vote, you slander, for the instincts of a free man are regularly his.

And now let us tell you, Mr. Pennington, those men that you saw march up Fayetteville street on yesterday, who are doing provost guard and other like duties, and the wounded and sick in our hospitals, ARE FREE MEN. They voted as free men—they marched as free men—and do you know what they think?—they think that you and Mr. Holden ought to be made to march too. They think that you have done nothing worthy to entitle you to be exempt. And let us tell you another thing, these soldiers whom you and Mr. Holden traduce by comparing them to slaves, would have made you march long ago, but that they are law-abiding men.

You are entirely mistaken as to the number who voted. You say—"Of course those who did not vote at all, or nearly all, are for Mr. Holden." We hope the soldiers will dispose of this calumny and let the people of North Carolina see how they regard these everlasting insults. Let them at once, by certificates, show the freedom of this election.

And Mr. Pennington says—"We will publish the vote from the army as fast as received." Yet THIS MORNING there are dispatches from the army, which we know he heard of, some of which he has not published.

Further, says he, "As far as heard from, the army vote is so small as scarcely to amount to anything, and cannot affect the result." Mistaken again. As far as heard from, it is large and unanimous, and the army vote already controls the result.

## The Peace Negotiation.

The following is an correct statement as can probably be made, concerning the recent peace movements. It is taken from the *Richmond Sentinel*:

MESSES. CLAY, HOLCOMBE AND THOMPSON.

These gentlemen state correctly that they were not Commissioners, appointed by the Confederate Government to treat for peace with the United States Government. Yet it was eminently proper that gentlemen so distinguished and so well acquainted with the views and wishes of the people and Government of the Confederacy, should, of their motion, if furnished with the opportunity, intervene to bring about negotiations for peace—"Blessed are the peacemakers," according to the Bible code of honor. It is never officious or impertinent to intervene to make up a quarrel or to stop a fight; and, in fact, almost all quarrels and all fights, whether between nations or individuals, are put a stop to by the unauthorized intervention of third parties. Professed despots and pugilists intervene to keep up quarrels and to bring about fights—Christians intervene to restore peace.

THE ALABAMA.—It is announced upon good authority, according to a Southampton despatch, that Capt. Sumner has obtained the steamer *Rippon*, and will immediately put to sea with the purpose of attacking the *Kearsarge*.—*Richmond Enquirer* 25th.

## Desperation.

It is charity to Mr. Holden to suppose that he is demented. Desperation has run him mad. He insults the officers and soldiers without stint, seeming to have a *carte blanche* for insolence. But his chivalrous assault on some of the ladies of this place, besides being an act of consummate blackguardism, is also one of great folly.

A few ladies visited the hospitals of this city on the day of the election, as they do every day, to relieve with refreshments the sick and wounded soldiers. While there, they joked and jested with the soldiers about voting. Perhaps they persuaded them to vote for Governor Vance; and it is not at all unnatural that they succeeded in influencing some votes. Pretty girls can always influence brave and chivalrous men in a right cause. And, lo! this "pious gallantry"—a candidate for Governor—publishes as an alarming feat, that "a number of females went to the hospitals, while the elections were going on, tore up the Holden tickets, and by every means in their power, prevented a full and free vote. One soldier, who at last voted for Holden, had his tickets torn up seven times before he could deposit his ballot."

What a horrid picture of desperation! Not military, but MILLINERY despotism! Imagine a poor Holden-soldier—Holden-all-over—surrounded by ten or a dozen pretty girls teasing him, and wouldn't let him vote!—What a poor devil of a Holden fellow he makes this soldier to be! Why didn't the fellow run? Mr. Holden had set him the example—for he had "retired from the premises when they were not safe," leaving ladies and all! Why didn't this poor, persecuted, female-bested individual follow his illustrious predecessor, and "go a tearing." He might have got in to some place by the "south front," where he would have been perfectly secure.

We knew Governor Holden would not stay long on the Brown Stephens platform. He is now off of that, and has taken position with B. F. Butler; and together they will go to history as the enemies of respectable "females."

## What do the Soldiers Say?

They say that are looked on this election as of momentary importance—involving the independence or the ruin of the Confederacy—the honor of North Carolina, the loyalty of her people, and the good fame of her soldiers. That so regarding it, we have voted nearly unanimously for Governor Vance as our representative of these great vital interests. And now see, your soldiers, your defenders, standing here in front, facing the danger and keeping it away from you—we, your sons, brothers, kinsmen and friends, have put the question to you *people at home*—Are you going to vote with your soldiers, or against them?

We are waiting anxiously to see, for then we shall know how the people of North Carolina respect their soldiers.

This is the soldiers' appeal. They have made this election historic. The soldiers now look to the people to ratify their decision.

## Gross Slanders.

We have just seen an *Extra Standard*, got up yesterday, the 29th, intended to be circulated secretly—with a heading—"Fores and Fraud in the Elections—Extraordinary Scenes in the Raleigh Hospitals." In this document Mr. Holden charges "fraud and force" upon the Surgeons in the hospitals—and upon the officers who superintended the elections in this city on Thursday, exempting none, except Dr. E. Burke Haywood, whom he excludes by name.

He goes further, and alludes to the ladies of this city of the Hospital Relief Association, whom he denominates "FEMALES"—whom he charges with wilful attempts to stifle free voting—thus converting the innocent pastime and jests of some of the young ladies of the city, with the soldiers whom they were in the habit of visiting daily, into a grave charge, accompanied with an insulting designation.

This circular proceeds to accuse, that the Government has prevented the true reports of the army vote from reaching here, and allowed false reports to be sent to the *Confederate and Conservative*; and this is uttered when Mr. Holden knows that Press dispatches have been received with which the Government has nothing to do—and that so far, Gov. Vance has been voted for almost unanimously—being now eleven thousand ahead.

We have this precious document at our office, and we invite the officers and soldiers accused, also the citizens, to come and examine this outrage on truth and decency.

A report from Salisbury that his Excellency Governor Vance had been killed by deserters, on the 27th, has created some excitement this morning on the streets. But it has not obtained credence.

A dispatch just received from Wilmington, puts the story to rest. Governor Vance is speaking to-day at Lumberton, and will reach Wilmington to-night.

Mr. Holden is certainly dead. He died on Thursday, the 28th, of ballots fired by the entire army, influenced in part by certain "females," in the shape of the loveliest and sweetest girls in North Carolina—all of whom are for Vance.

The "Ad-Vance" steamer is safely in, with more of Governor Vance's blessings for the soldiers and their families.—*Confederate Extra of Saturday*.

On Saturday night, a dispatch announced Governor Vance's safe arrival at Wilmington. The enemy are withdrawing most of their troops from Louisiana and sending them this way. The 19th corps has already arrived on the James.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. T. WATKINS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## From Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 31.—The Yankees on the north side of James river at Deep Bottom, have recrossed to the south side, re-uniting with the main body of Grant's army.

## From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Our losses in Saturday's affair, footed up twelve hundred—three hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners from Elliott's South Carolina brigade.—Mabone's losses are about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

A miff was sprung on Bushrod Johnson's front yesterday morning.

Burnside sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead. A communication was returned, with the endorsement, that an application from the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac would be entertained. Made, then sent a flag, and permission was granted, and the hours from five to nine were named. This period was diligently occupied, and over seven hundred dead Yankees were buried. Yankee officers said that their loss in wounded was three thousand.

Great complaint is made against Burnside for his failure. Our captives in battle flags reached twenty, and in prisoners eleven hundred.

Yankee prisoners say that Grant is organizing a grand raid against the Weldon Railroad. Gen. Elliott is improving. Nothing of interest to-day.

## From Georgia.

MACON, July 31.—A force of Yankee cavalry appeared in Jones county last before yesterday, and night before last cut the Central railroad in two places—at Gordon's and near Walnut creek bridge, two miles from here—at the same time they made a demonstration on the Macon road and were there repulsed yesterday, after some severe skirmishing. During the fight several shells were thrown into the suburbs of Macon, and one fell into the city. It is not known what damage was done to the city.

The Yankees are reported falling back near Clinton. Their strength is not known. Our loss, forty killed and wounded.

## (SECOND DISPATCH.)

MACON, July 30.—The raiders on the Macon and Western railroad were driven back by our cavalry yesterday. They carried about four miles of road and telegraph. The injury is not material.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

GRIFPIN, Ga., July 30.—Citizens who arrived here last night, say that the fight Friday was fierce, and our troops fought with great gallantry and courage. We took two lines of the enemy's breastworks, but they now hold their original position. Generals Stewart and Loring are both slightly wounded. General Stewart is not hurt. Wheeler, reported to have been shot off, is unhurt. Stewart received a flesh wound in the head. Loring had a ball to pass around his ribs, but it did not enter the cavity.

Stewart and Loring started down the road on the morning train yesterday, but hearing the enemy held the road turned back and escaped.—The raiding party is supposed to be accompanied by Col. Brownlow. They captured Fayetteville yesterday morning and burnt a lot of wagons struck the road near Lovejoy and tore up the track about a mile and a half, at intervals extending five miles, burned the depot and destroyed and carried off about four miles of telegraph, destroyed for our arrival. Their tools are far more effective for the destruction of roads than ours.

Our cavalry under Gen. Jackson attacked and drove them off, killing eleven and wounding sixteen; the raiders fled towards Atlanta.

The road is being repaired. A small body of raiders are reported at Jackson, Harts county, this morning, making in the direction of the railroad; our forces are after them.

## (FOURTH DISPATCH.)

GRIFPIN, Ga., July 30.—The train from the break in the road is just starting. General Stewart is aboard. Our loss in the battle on Thursday is estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded. There has been a most furious shelling of Atlanta during the last two days.—A lady on the train was killed by a shell at Atlanta this morning.

The enemy attacked Chatham this morning early, and were easily repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was about twenty. The raiders have been captured in the neighborhood of Lovejoy's to-day.

It is rumored that twelve or fifteen hundred were taken, but it is not well authenticated. The railroad is not much injured. It will be running to-morrow. The telegraph is being repaired, and will be working to-morrow.

Strahl, Brown and Walthall are only slightly wounded. All are in the field.

## (FIFTH DISPATCH.)

GRIFPIN, July 31.—The passenger train from Atlanta brings the report that the Yankee raiding party entered Newnan yesterday. Roddy's cavalry happened to be on hand and pitched into the raiders and defeated them with great loss, killing a large number and capturing from 100 to 1600 prisoners. A gentleman who was there, says he counted 35 dead Yankees in one place.—Col. Brownlow is reported killed. We captured all their artillery. It is supposed this was the same party that tore up the road at Lovejoy.—We captured the larger portion of the wagons taken from us at Fayetteville.

## (SIXTH DISPATCH.)

MACON, Aug. 1.—The raiders had made no demonstration on this place since Saturday. They have been driven from the line of the Central Railroad, and are now between Clinton and Monticello, where our cavalry is operating against them. They apparently intend to operate from there, which sent parties to operate on Macon, Grapewild, Gordon and the line of the Central Railroad. At this place and at Grapewildville their attack was repulsed. At the latter they succeeded in burning twenty-seven cars, at Gordon about thirty cars and the freight depot; they also barred the track. The telegraph line is only partially destroyed.

## (SEVENTH DISPATCH.)

MACON, August 1st.—Our cavalry under Gen. Kershaw attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees were commanded by Gen. Stoneman. They were routed and Stoneman, with seventy-five officers, about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery surrendered. They have just reached this city. The rest of the Yankee forces have scattered and are flying towards Eatonton. The pursuit continues, and many have been already killed and captured.—The trains are running regularly to Atlanta. Affairs are reported quiet there yesterday and this morning.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 1.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 30th July, is received. Its accounts from the upper Potomac are very meagre, in consequence of a request made by military authorities that no mention be made hereafter of operations there, unless it is on information of an official character. It appears that the Confederates had not recrossed the Potomac into Maryland.

The latest official dispatches from Georgia, state that Sherman was steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta.

Dispatches from Grant's army are unimportant.

The condition of affairs in Missouri is represented as desperate in the extreme. A war of extermination had commenced. Martial law is rigidly enforced in Kentucky. Latest quotations of gold 152.

Call to Special Prayer in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, August 1.—Bishop Pierce of the







# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

"Col. Mollie, the chief editor of the *Confederate*," has seen Mr. Pennington's editorial of yesterday, with reference to his publication of the card of Frank I. Wilson. We have no fault to find with the tone of the article, though there are mistakes in its statements. There never was an intimacy of any kind between us and Mr. Pennington. We saw a good deal of him in Newbern, and concurred with him sometimes in political sentiment; though we really forgot at this time, (such was his variable course) whether he supported us when a candidate in that county or not. But we had a sympathy for Pennington. We had known of his hard beginning; we saw him struggling for a living, industriously, and apparently honestly, and we wished him success; and while there was no intimacy, and so far as association, there was on our part a respectful kindly feeling, which always prompted a courteous treatment whenever we encountered him.

When we met him in Raleigh, our personal feelings towards him had not changed, though his career in the army, as we had heard it from the best sources, had not been such as to increase our respect. We therefore met him in very near the spirit of our former acquaintance. We became a candidate very soon thereafter, and Mr. Pennington was editing a *professionally* neutral paper; and the first thing we knew that his practice was different from his profession was, that he went out of his way to notice editorially the fact of Col. Devane's being in the field, "in order to strike a side blow for our competitor." The next we heard was, that in a private conversation with Capt. Myers, of Whitford's regiment, he stated that "we had seduced him into the support of Douglas and then abandoned him, and that no reliance was to be put in the stability or integrity of Col. Devane." He denied this afterwards, and the question of veracity still stands between him and Capt. Myers. Previously he had gone down to Clayton, to vote for Dr. Leach—the only Newbern refugee that we know of who voted against us.

Since we have been connected with the *Confederate*, our purpose has been to discuss such political positions as public men should take, in a courteous, respectful style, freely as should be necessary for a full discussion, but fairly and without personal offence. So far as the editor of the *Progress* was concerned, it was necessary to assail his loyalty, for his articles were injurious to the cause; but we assailed him for his opinions, and argued from his writings, fairly quoted, never applying to him epithets of harshness. Indeed we did not allude to him or his paper at all, until after many months had lapsed, and applied to him in terms of abuse. Our belief was and is, that he opened the columns of his paper to others, to assail us. Though we confess to an opinion, that he is entitled to credit for many articles attributed by the public to outside aid.

Lately, as we stated a day or two since, the Editor of the *Progress* published an offensive communication against us, from a correspondent in Rutherford. Subsequently he expressed to us his regret, and said "if he had seen the injurious portion, he would not have published it." After this, when he published the card of Mr. Frank I. Wilson, the shameful proposition of Wilson, there was but one course left for us, unless we were willing to sit down under an intolerable system of insult.

Perhaps it may be asked why we do not meet Mr. Holden's publication of the same article in the same way? Our answer is, that we do not intend to allow a personal issue with Mr. Holden, to affect the election. We shall bide our time.

As to the editor's possession of coolness and calmness, and as for his reasons for his course of conduct when we met him on the street, there are for him to speak of. We are content to leave them where he puts them. But as to our having sinned against him, we deny it. We have not done justice to his injurious and reprehensible opinions, and publications; nor have the people of North Carolina, nor the Governments, State nor Confederate, done proper justice to him, and the mischievous agitation of Mr. Holden. And we have foreborne to participate in the personal attacks upon him, while he was daily insinuating that we were a "subsidized Editor." We have not followed in the allusion to his early career, and the variety of employments that he then followed, because we did not think this quite a legitimate attack, though he had provoked it. He had the right to select his calling, and if his lot in life made his calling humble, or if his taste made it eccentric and not altogether dignified, we had nothing to do with it; and, candidly, we thought he was more blameless in those early vocations, than he is now. Nor do we make those allusions to wound or injure. We are of the number of those who have a real, not an affected sympathy with those who struggle against misfortune.

We have thus alluded to the Editor, and replied to him in order to correct his errors, and have the public to understand our positions. We merely "disclaim being a member of the H. O. A.," but we disclaim "the defence of them, or any of them." We regard them all as criminals, whom the justice of the country ought to ferret out and punish. And we hope the Editor has kept and will keep clear of them that he may not run the risk of being "shot through the head." He has not "played Wyman" in so long a time, that perhaps he might not be expert, and we hoped that, having become a political miscreant, he had acquired the practical game. We could not avoid this allusion, for he made the resort necessary.

## Affraid to Meet Him.

Mr. Holden says we are afraid to "meet Mr. Settle," and because we frankly confessed as much, he styles our "reasons puerile and ridiculous." It seems impossible to please Mr. Holden. Had we met Mr. Settle, we should have been "haranguing for votes" for Gov. Vance, and Mr. Holden would have said—behold the destructive. If we decline and confess an "apprehension of Mr. Settle's prowess," Mr. Holden says our "reason is puerile and ridiculous," and charges us with being afraid. Mr. Holden and Mr. Settle may have set a trap, but they caught no bird, except the rather lean consolation Mr. Settle may have in finding us "afraid to meet him."

But why does not Mr. Holden meet Gov. Vance? He has been often invited to do so. He has not the excuse of a "reasonable apprehension." He don't want to "harangue for votes," he rather has some body else harangue for him—some "fearless, gallant, patriotic gentleman." Thus situated, Mr. Holden would combine ease with safety. The discreet and considerate man!

Everybody, even Mr. Holden himself, seems to feel confident of his defeat. But the true men of the State should not be satisfied with an ordinary defeat of this arch agitator and disturber of unanimity and concord among our own people, but they should go to work, every man of them, and from now till the polls close on the 4th of August, labor with a will and patriotic fervor for his overthrow. The election of W. W. Holden, with all his abominable principles, will be a disgrace to the State. His defeat, by a large majority, will live in history as enduring testimonial of the patriotism, courage and manly fidelity of her sons. Let us not be satisfied with less than twenty-five thousand majority against him.

We understand that Marko Stone, of Cary District, in this county, went to Wm. Cox, Esq., and made affidavit of renunciation of his membership in the H. O. A. society; but went and recalled it before it was sent for publication. Does Mr. Stone intend by this retraction to resume his connection with the association? We await a reply from Mr. Stone.

We are not surprised to learn that the members of the Masonic Fraternity generally, are very indignant at the attempt to assimilate it with the infamous H. O. A. society; and that they are denouncing in bitter terms, Mr. Holden, the *Progress*, and all who have united with them in thus attempting to stigmatize their beloved order.

CAMP 2ND N. C. CAVALRY, July 24, 1864.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE:—Believing that we have friends who have an every occasion manifested some concern for us, I propose to write a short epistle to let them know where we are and what we are doing.

Our camp is situated within a few miles of Petersburg, Va., on the Weldon road. Nothing romantic or picturesque in scenery, however, but on the contrary somewhat repulsive to the eyes of these "fair ladies." Now, some of our friends may become somewhat impatient at the idea of our being termed "fair-ladies," but after hearing the manner in which we acquired the nickname, (some can say "ought") when Ben exclaimed "There stands Jackson like a Stone-wall!" it gave him a profound sneer. Some one not quite so immortal, said of the 5th N. C. Infantry—"Surely those fellows must have got on their heads; see how they stick!" Thus, you see, what we acquired seemingly a sneering nickname, yet it was a most brilliant and "worthy" one; and we can assure our good friends no slur or slander is meant.

Our brigade has undergone the most tedious campaign since the beginning of this struggle for liberty and Union. Such continuous marching, fighting, and so little rest, that many, through sheer exhaustion, have become temporarily unserviceable. The casualties in cavalry have been alarmingly enormous, when compared with our former campaigns; but we are still as willing and ready to strike as ever.

The North Carolina soldiers are in no wise fearful of our success as regards our independence, but there is something that gives us great uneasiness—and that is, the *harassing* idea of having such a man as Holden at the helm of State. Great God! what are our fathers, brothers and friends at home thinking of? I cannot believe they contemplate electing such a creature. That man who has followed the caprices of political fortune merely for the sake of self-aggrandizement and emolument. We want no such man to govern us—but we do want a staunch, honest, firm and determined man, and that man is Z. B. Vance. Holden's stock is irreparably below par. Every brave, true-hearted Southern soldier and citizen as he would be the venomous serpent. We intend to give Vance a decided, unanimous vote, and call upon our friends at home to aid us in this struggle; for it is indeed one of as much importance and vitality to us as the termination of this military campaign. This gubernatorial election will truly raise us to the zenith of our glory, or consign us to infamy to the end of time. The noble spirits of coming generations would point their fingers to our sons and say with marked emphasis—"Your fathers immortalized themselves in the field, but the election of Holden as their Chief Magistrate more than counteracted their glorious results. We are the sufferers, and we feel that we have a right to speak openly and candidly. I also feel that we have a right to prefer advice upon the momentous question. Holden is shuffling over the deception he has practised upon the people by his infamous *PEACE* articles. He knows they are all stuff, and can effect nothing; and now is the time, fellow-soldiers and friends at home, to let him know that he has not duped us. And the best way to do this is to bury him as deep beneath the votes of honest freemen that he can never be resurrected. Up with Davis, Vance and the rebel cause! Down with Holden, his peace humbug, and those miserable people," as our noble and magnanimous Lee invariably terms the Yankees! Our cause is just and righteous—our leaders equal to the times—our prospects brilliant! But the bare idea of having such a man as Holden (just think of it!) for our Governor, throws a damper over our spirits, which cannot be easily imagined. Holden must be crushed. Vance shall be our Governor.

Vance is the man, "In sight of mortal and immortal powers, As in a boundless theatre to run The great career of justice— And through the tossing tide of chance and pain To hold his course unfaltering!"

ROBESPIERRE.

## ARMY NORTH VIRGINIA, Before Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 21.

Dear Confederate:—Without introduction, apology or explanation, I will, with your permission, recount incidents as they occur, which may in a measure tend to appease the anxiety of your readers, who are I know are ever looking with anxious eyes and hearts to our army and its movements.

We have for several days past enjoyed an unusual quiet—not even the shot of a "stray picket" has been heard to disturb the deep silence which prevails. A military practice—such as which the enemy used to delight so much to play—has been abandoned, and he seems now really on good terms with us. Why he has been fit to abstain from this practice of late, unless it were through fear that "he would hurt somebody," I shall not venture to surmise, though it is to be presumed that the most probable and best reason is, that he is a little apprehensive of waking up our boys, who are generally apt, he knows, to handle him roughly, and are never content without having the last shot. Though this long silence is doubtless a prelude to another great storm which is brooding, and which is perhaps destined soon to burst upon us; but let it be what it may, we say let it come—the emergency will not find us unprepared.

Bermuda Hundred, as you are aware, is nothing more than a narrow neck of land intervening between the Appomattox and James rivers. This small space, on account of its vast importance as a depot for supplies, and as a rendezvous too, has been made impregnable, and is garrisoned principally by the new levies of the enemy, who are there undergoing the usual drill and instruction, which are requisite and necessary prior to their accession to the "Grand Army." Immediately upon the Appomattox, at the terminus of the Port Walthall Junction Railroad, which intersects with the Richmond and Petersburg Road, is the little village of Port Walthall, which before the war was a place of considerable life and trade. Here the pontoon bridge of the enemy spans the river, which is strongly protected by his fleet, besides tow by nature, and has formed a commanding defence which bristles with his cannon. Near by is the famous and renowned "observatory," of which you have heard so much talk, erected by Butler, from which he had hoped to get a view of the "promised land." This nonsensical and queer looking piece of work, which is unprecedented by any structure of modern times, and which is decidedly the biggest humbug ever yet instituted by the yankee, resembles at a distance, strikingly, the appearance of a large bellfry. Now that its completion has been perfected, no one can conceive of what use it will be to the enemy, as it serves for such an excellent target and is in such fine range for our artillery with their potent guns. Though probably the Beast now intends having it converted into a place of resort for himself, where he can, after twilight, repair and seek the solace of night, and by listening to the rattling and murmuring waves of the majestic Appomattox, return in fancy to the romance of his youth again. But it cannot be possible for the vision of man to restore the light of the happy past, when he is stained with as many crimes as an Alexander or a Caesar, when he has murdered the innocent, and has caused to bleed and languish for his inhuman base the heart of the tender female—no, he can see nothing save the horrors of hell. We have from our own position a magnificent view of this tower, and the whole country surrounding. The scenery is one of exceeding beauty, revealing plainly the different chains of the enemy's works, which have the appearance of being very formidable.

The report that Gen. Grant, while reconnoitering in person on Saturday last had his arm badly shattered by a shell from one of our batteries, and has since died from its amputation, continues yet to circulate. This is confirmed by deserters who seemingly tell it with an air of truth, but remembering the sources from whence it emanates, it were really ridiculous to credit it. The Yankee is ever full of his tricks and pranks, and were he to successfully delude and lead us into the belief of this rumor, he would laugh and chuckle in his sleeves hereafter and forever.

A new discovery by our soldiers of late has been made, by far anything yet heard of, and which beyond the shadow of a doubt, caps the climax. Projectiles which are thrown by the enemy into our lines, and which fail to explode, are pounced upon as soon as they fall to the ground, with all the eagerness of a panther, when he springs upon his prey. The fuses which are contained in these missiles are composed of a beautiful composition, text akin to gold itself, and often being worked up into rings (for which purpose it is now being served by nearly every soldier in the army), the difference is barely discernible. From the enormous quantity which has been manufactured, it would be not exaggerating to say, that every young man who has an intended has either presented her, or designs doing so soon, with one of these handsome war presents. The demand for the precious metal has been so great that the supply is now nearly exhausted, and some of them are actually heard complaining heavily of the enemy why he does not replenish the stock.

We have been favored with a delightful rain, and feel now much refreshed. The atmosphere which was so oppressive and sultry has been cooled down to a mild and moderate temperature, and our brave boys instead of being exhausted by excessive heat and rambling the woods over in search of shade, are now as brisk and as playful as young lambs.

E. M. P.

A SURE TEST.—Stronger than all certificates—however conclusive these may be, or however respectable their makers—as to Mr. Holden's feelings and designs towards the Confederate States, is the evidence furnished by his paper, the *Raleigh Standard*. We need not re-state this, but we ask every one of our readers to look at his paper and judge. And here is the test which every man can apply. If I read no other paper than the *Raleigh Standard*, with what nation would I conclude North Carolina to be at enmity? with the Confederate States, or with the United States. If any body can find anything in the *Raleigh Standard* really indicating hostility to any government except that of the Confederate States, or to any individuals, except citizens of the Confederate States, he has keeper sight than we have, and we think we read the *Standard* pretty thoroughly.—*Ray. Obs.*

It is said to be a fact that some of Morgan's men have captured the notorious toy Col. Kirk, and that he is in jail in Abingdon, Va. Some forty of his men were killed in the skirmish in which he was captured.

SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS.—Instructions have been sent to Collectors to receive the January Coupons of these bonds in payment of export and import duties.

## Ladies' Relief Association.

It affords us much pleasure to record the fact, that the Ladies' Relief Association, in this city, is fully and successfully in operation, under excellent, well regulated management. The Ladies are persevering and energetic in their efforts to contribute to the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals, and we take great pleasure in affirming the fact that they contribute greatly in supplying these gallant sufferers with delicacies and nutritious viands so much needed by them. Every day a delegation visits each one of the Hospitals with ample and varied supplies, which, together with their cheerful conversation and kindly attentions, impart a cheer and comfort which only the worn, weary invalid soldier knows how to appreciate. And they do appreciate them most highly. We have had these war worn veterans to call at our office and express in the strongest terms their gratitude and satisfaction for the warm and cordial attentions they had received at the hands of the Ladies of Raleigh. We confess that these expressions have made our hearts glad, and we have felt proud of the patriotic conduct of the women of our city.

But the gentlemen of Raleigh and of Wake county, as well as the Ladies in the country, who have not an opportunity of uniting with their sisters of the town in their personal ministrations to the wants of these our gallant defenders, can and should assist them by contributions of money and provisions, to aid in carrying out the objects of their Association. Every one who is able, should thus contribute their aid to this noble enterprise—and those from remote points would contribute to the relief of their own friends and relatives in our Hospitals, by sending money or provisions to the Ladies' Relief Association of Raleigh. These Ladies give their time, their labor, and even their dearly purchased provisions to the carrying forward of their humane work; and it is as little as others can do, to contribute towards furnishing the supplies necessary. We hope all will think of this, and act promptly in the manner suggested.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE.—Remind the officers, men and friends of this Regiment under many obligations to your, by giving the subjoined an insertion in your columns, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer copy.

## CASUALTIES IN 2ND REGIMENT, N. C. CAVALRY, SINCE MAY 1, 1864.

Field and Staff—Killed, Col. G. M. Andrews 23d June, aged 58, W. 11th May. Wounded, and W. F. Roberts.

Co. A—Killed, private A. H. Martin. Wounded, H. C. Ledford, W. L. Dale. Missing, F. M. Saffo.

Co. B—Killed, private Radford Dishman, R. J. Barkley. Wounded, Lieut. R. M. Allison severely in thigh, S. A. Knox severely in shoulder, J. B. McEwen in leg, M. C. Jordan in arm, J. J. Borden in foot, S. R. Moore in leg.

Co. C—Wounded, J. E. Beat in foot, N. J. Battle in leg, J. T. Cross severe in leg, H. Hoffer in foot.

Co. D—Missing, Capt. J. Baker, (since known to have been killed), private W. Vaughn and Liberty Chapman. Wounded, Lieut. J. B. Person in leg, private J. C. Stone in hand, sergeant O. H. Elder in thigh.

Co. E—Wounded, John Botts in ankle, Woodson Eatham in hand, John Jones in neck and shoulder serious. Captured, Capt. R. W. Atkinson and Lieut. Robbins.

Co. F—Wounded, Lieut. W. A. Saunders severely, Lieut. N. C. Tucker severely, Gideon Newell severely, Geo. McClinton severely, N. G. Westbrook, David Stafford severe, G. D. Wetherly severely.

Co. G—Killed, M. M. Kibler, Thomas Armstrong. Wounded, W. S. Spruill, F. F. Gurganus, W. Fuller, J. W. Seal.

Co. H—Captured, Lieut. W. H. Ivey. Wounded, G. W. Johnson painful.

Co. I—Killed, John Scroggin, Wm. Hare. Wounded, Wm. Garner painful, Wm. Shuffield serious. Captured, Lieut. H. B. Thomas and private A. Jackson.

Co. K—Killed, E. T. Wise. Wounded, Lieut. A. F. Puncett, very serious, Lieut. J. R. Harris, Jesse V. Roberts, W. P. Tilly since died, G. W. Walker.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,

E. M. JORDAN,

Lieut. and A. A. 2nd N. C. Cavalry.

PETERSBURG, July 26, 1864.

At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, held in the Hall on the evening of the 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have learned that an effort has been made by Mr. F. P. Moore and the Editors of the *Progress*, and perhaps others, to assimilate the order of Masonry with a traitorous society called the "Heroes of America;" and whereas, we, "Free and Accepted Masons," well know that this assertion, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander, and without foundation; and whereas, we believe that it is obligatory on us, as on all true Masons, to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such aspersions; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly deny any assimilation with this vile "concern;" and we brand all who make the assertion, as perpetrators of the truth, base slanders and liars, either knowingly or ignorantly.

Resolved, That there is a wide gulf between our Ancient Order and this secret fungus excrement; for in the one, the first principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our government and a hearty and loyal support of the constitution under which we live; while the object of the other is to sap the very foundations of both.

Resolved, That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of Masonry, and as one can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remain true to the government under which he lives, we denounce this new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and aid in the perpetration of the crime of treason, at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That if as a Lodge, we shall ascertain that any Mason, over whom we have jurisdiction, shall have joined this traitorous order, and so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him, according to our Constitution and By-Laws, for unassailable conduct, and upon conviction, expel him from all the benefits and privileges of the order.

Resolved, Lastly, that we invite the co-operation of sister Lodges throughout the State, to assist us in disseminating the minds of the community, and publishing to the world that Masonry inculcates nothing but loyalty to the government and fidelity to the constitution. We this traitorous institution would subvert the one, and disregard the obligations of the other.

JOHN A. HANKS, }  
W. M. TAYLOR, } Com.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the *Confederate* for publication, with a request that the *Confederate*, Fayetteville Observer and all other papers friendly to Masonry, copy.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

## From Richmond.

Richmond, July 26.—A Captain and 69 men of the 102d New York regiment, just from New Orleans, were captured last night upon their landing near Deep Bottom, below Chatham's Bluff. The following dispatch was received this afternoon:

## HEADQUARTERS July 26.

To the STAFF OF WAR.—Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj. Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the old battlefield of Kernstown, completely routing him, and pursued him four miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from exhaustion of his men, they having marched twenty-four miles that day. The pursuit was continued by the cavalry.

Among the prisoners captured, are Gen. Miligan mortally wounded, Brig. Gen. Tilly, and other officers. The men captured on the 24th were recovered. The strength of the enemy is stated to be fifteen thousand infantry, besides cavalry under Gen. Averill.

## From Louisiana.

CLINTON, La., July 26.—The enemy have withdrawn nearly all of their garrison from Baton Rouge; seventy of their men deserted at one time. New Orleans papers of the 23d received. The free negroes adopted a constitution by a vote of sixty-five to one hundred. Gold three hundred and fifty. Cotton 165.

Gen. Banks has issued an order, that no gold shall be sold unless first deposited in the U. S. Treasury.

Two more district Judges in New Orleans have resigned, in consequence of Judge Handley's removal for his decision on the negro question.

## From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 27.—The prediction of the Philadelphia Esquire of the 27th, seems likely to be realized soon on the north bank of James river. Hancock's second corps, which was in our front a few days ago, has gone there, and perhaps other yankee forces. An engagement occurred there to-day, but full particulars have not transpired.

The nineteenth corps of the yankee army have appeared in front of our lines at Bermuda Hundred. All comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging.

A citizen of California was sent in our lines under flag of truce yesterday, on private business. The Press Telegram of the 26th should have read—Grant is strengthening his left, which rests near the Weldon railroad, and mining on our left, his right, in front of Petersburg.

## From the North and Georgia.

Richmond, July 27.—Baltimore papers of the 26th confirm the defeat of Crook and Averill, near Winchester, on Sunday last. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. Averill left all of his artillery. It is reported that Averill and Milligan were killed.

Telegrams from Georgia, though not claiming a victory at Atlanta on Friday, do not concede a defeat. McPherson's death is officially reported. Sherman estimates his loss at two thousand and the Confederates at seven thousand. [Bear in mind this is a yankee account, and a big lie.]

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri, having for its object the formation of a North-western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested. Gold 250.

DEATH OF GEN. W. H. T. WALKER.—The sad intelligence was received here yesterday of the death of Gen. W. H. T. Walker, at Atlanta. Knowing the daring, intrepidity and energy of Gen. W., and his untiring devotion to the cause, such an event was not wholly unlooked for; and yet the news falls with a painful and depressing effect upon this community. We have no particulars as to the manner of his death, but we feel sure that he fell with his face to the foe, and in the thickest of the fight. He died the death of a patriot and hero.—*Atlanta Register.*

## A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe and most respectable individuals.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Flatulency, Brachitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantations medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter, 2,500 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

25¢ Price, \$5 a box. For \$30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

## FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston, Lincolnton, S. P. Sher-  
Albemarle, J. M. Birnie, Hill,  
Chapel Hill, E. B. San-  
ders,  
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutch-  
isson,  
" F. S. Carr,  
Olinville, H. Hubbard,  
Mooresville, J. Reid,  
Enfield, J. Coles,  
Fayetteville, N. A. Sted-  
man & Co.,  
Goldsboro, O. Brien,  
Moore,  
Harris, J. O'Leary,  
Henderson, Wyche,  
Lexington, J. P. Stim-  
son,  
July 27-daw4m

## FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J. WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. July 6-23-wt.

## TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce E. H. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons. July 10-23-daw4m

## WE are authorized to announce

E. H. BAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. July 14-daw4m

## COMMITTEE.

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY.—AS a runaway on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth ask, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. 32-2114-wt

## Notice.—Taken up and committed to

the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about 55 years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carline and Geo. H. KELLEY, Junior. Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-wm

## To the Voters of Catawba County.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS.—By the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly 20 years; and should I be elected, and escape the dangers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother. CALVIN HUNSUCKER.

A private in Co. B, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 45th N. C. Regiment. June 15-23-wt

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd

Distributors of Jos. A. Williams, deceased.

Petition to divide Slave.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

June 8-19-wt

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John G. Plummer

Original Attachment.

Ralph Blevins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and there to plead and reply in the said cause, otherwise default judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETTE, C. S. C.

June 29-wt

## GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!